



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Transactions of service—Vaccination on steamship Nordkap.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, April 8, as follows:

TRANSACTIONS OF SERVICE.

Sanitary certificate No. 84 issued for 13 bales of goatskins shipped to New York. The skins were washed, arsenic cured, and sun dried.

Sanitary certificate No. 85 issued for 145 bales of East India wool shipped to Philadelphia. The wool was properly packed with naphthalene.

Sanitary certificate No. 86 (accompanying consular invoice No. 72 of 1905) issued for 112 casks of goatskins shipped to New York. The skins were soaked in brine and packed in water-tight casks.

Sanitary certificate No. 87 (accompanying consular invoice No. 73 of 1905) issued for 5,000 baskets of onions shipped to Manila. These onions were grown in districts free from cholera.

Bill of health, No. 25, was issued on April 4, 1905, to the Danish steamship *Nordkap*, which sailed on that date for Baltimore with a cargo of manganese ore. While in dock rat guards were on all cables, rat traps on the ship in different parts, and thorough fumigation of the forecastle was performed with sulphur and bichloride of mercury. The hold of the vessel was in good sanitary condition.

On the morning of sailing the usual inspection was held of the entire crew. The British port health officer and myself examined each man for fever and enlarged glands. One young American, who had been taken on that very morning, was found to have a temperature of 102° F., with a suspicious shotty rash on wrists and forehead. He had been placed in charge of the captain only that morning by the American consul, who had found him stranded here. The young man was at once removed. He had not been in the forecastle, nor had he any kit, so there was nothing to disinfect.

However, I told the captain he could not sail until I had vaccinated all on board. This meant a delay of several hours, so the vessel was moved out into the harbor, as her berth at the dock was needed for another. She was anchored in the harbor with a customs officer on board to prevent communication with the shore.

I procured a supply of glycerinated lymph in tubes, and with the consul went out to the vessel in the harbor. Here we vaccinated 28 of the crew; one passenger, who was recently vaccinated, was allowed to pass without revaccination, as well as her little child. She was signed on as stewardess, as the vessel is not supposed to carry passengers. After the vaccination the vessel was allowed to proceed.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, April 6, as follows:

There were no transactions at this port during the week ended April 1, 1905.

During the week ended April 1, 1905, there were 71 deaths from cholera and 719 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended March 25, 1905, there were 10,490 cases of and 9,211 deaths from plague.